



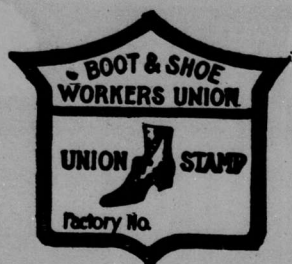
LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 21, 1916.

LABOR POLITICIANS.
HOWAT VINDICATED.
ROCKEFELLER BRANDED.
BUBBLE BURSTS.
MOONEY'S MORBID MOVE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE
CALIFORNIA LABOR COUNCIL

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Labor Politicians

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The present political situation in San Francisco demands some fearless thinking and outspoken condemnation from the rank and file of trade unionists who are constantly being made the football of labor politicians and are often betrayed by the very men they so generously support at the ballot box.

Men have been elected to office solely or largely through the support of the rank and file of labor and by many acts afterwards clearly shown to the discerning minds of the electors that they have obtained their votes through making false pretenses of friendship for labor. The issues are not always so clearcut that it be possible to demonstrate with mathematical or logical exactness the exemplification of the foregoing statement in every particular case. But once in a while the action of betrayal is so patent that few if any clear-thinking and honest minds will deny that the accusation is substantially correct. Too often does it occur that by the aid of the friends of labor on the Board of Supervisors legislation is enacted regarding which the common opinion must be that it is designed to further the interests of labor's worst enemies and most unscrupulous foes. At first, the astonished voter will seek in his own mind to find an excuse for such patent betrayal of trust reposed in their representatives, but when one matter after another of this character is constantly repeated in infinite variety, the inward discontent is bound sooner or later to find its outward expression.

It seems that the action of the Board of Supervisors last Monday in passing to print the so-called jitney ordinance is destined to be the means of clearing up this political mess and expose to the rank and file the complete unfairness of many so-called friends of labor on said board.

In brief, this ordinance proposes to remove all jitneys from Market street during the shopping hour; the shopping hour, if you please, when the patrons of the aristocratic business palaces on that street receive the bulk of their custom and desire to make it an exclusive street for the traffic of the "better" element of the community. And, save the mark, friends of labor voted for this "fashionable shopping hour," and to bar the common people's conveyance from the use of the street during those blessed hours, from 10:30 a. m. to 4 p. m.

This regulation is not in the interest of public safety, because it does not extend to the hours when the traffic is most congested, and when the largest number of people are on that street. It is not in the interest of public convenience, because during the best business hours of the day those desiring to do business on Market street and be conveyed there quickly and

conveniently by means of jitneys, are to be incommoded. It is not in the interest of merchants on Market street who desire the patronage of the common people, and there are more such merchants on that street than on any other street in the city.

But this ordinance is in the interest of the United Railroads, the most inveterate foe of labor in San Francisco, the most rapacious and unscrupulous foe of the city itself. Organized labor is fighting the United Railroads. The city is fighting the corporation in the courts. Yet, these men, if they do not represent labor, at least are supposed to represent the interests of the city, vote for an ordinance which will give the corporation a monopoly of transportation on Market street for the most valuable portion of the day. It is said that the trolley privilege was worth millions of dollars to the corporation, and the men who voted for it were thrown out of office and damned forever by public opinion. What is this privilege worth to the United Railroads? It must be of great value.

The merchant princes who asked for the removal of jitneys asked that they be removed completely from Market street for all hours of the day and night, but these pretended friends of labor said, we will not concede to the entire removal of the jitneys, we must be also fair to them. But if they had ordered the entire removal of the jitneys they would by public opinion be compelled also to require the United Railroads during the morning and evening rush hours to furnish enough cars to accommodate the public. Expert calculation would reveal that it would be cheaper to the United Railroads to permit competition of the jitneys during the rush hour than to live up to a requirement to furnish extra accommodations during those hours. Hence this generous resolve not to eliminate the jitneys entirely, is a mere pretense and made in the interest of the corporation.

This is the vote of the Board of Supervisors last Monday on the motion to pass the ordinance to print:

Ayes—Brandon, Hayden, Hilmer, Kortick, McLeran, Nelson, Nolan, Power, Suhr and Wolfe.

Noes—Gallagher, Hynes, Mulvihill and Walsh.

Absent—Deasy, Hocks, Lahaney and Welch.

Now, what is labor going to do about it? Is it going to continue to elect men in this fashion who thus brazenly betray their interests? Is it not about time that there be a get-together movement for the purpose of correcting this state of affairs and make it unlikely for the future to place in such high, responsible positions, by the votes of labor, men who are incapable or unwilling to protect their most elementary interests?

ROCKEFELLER BRANDED.

By George P. West.

"Fraudulent and infamous prostitution of the ballot" was resorted to at the last election by the Republican organization of the Colorado coal charge brought against the men who "put over" Governor George Carlson, Sheriff Jeff Farr, and fields on behalf of John D. Rockefeller's Colorado Fuel & Iron Company. This is the latest the other "law and order" candidates who succeeded in the last election.

Who charges it?

Frank P. Walsh?

Guess again.

The Supreme Court of the State of Colorado!

In a decision that confirms all Walsh said about the corrupt methods of the Rockefeller company, the highest court in the State orders Sheriff Jeff Farr and all his coal company crew to step down and out and turn over their stolen offices to their Democratic opponents.

The same "infamous and fraudulent prostitution of the ballot" that gave Farr his bogus election also swelled the plurality of Carlson, the coal-company Governor now in office. But because the case at bar concerned only the result in Huerfano county, Carlson is left undisturbed.

The decision and opinion just handed down by the Colorado Supreme Court constitutes an amazing expose of high-handed intimidation, coercion and corruption practiced by the coal company and the Republican party. The court finds that the coal company was the Republican party, and that party's candidates merely the servile tools used by the company to rivet the chains of industrial tyranny on its employees.

"There can be," says the court, referring to conditions proved to exist in the Colorado coal fields, "no free, open and fair election as contemplated by the constitution, where private industrial corporations so throttle public opinion, deny the free exercise of choice by sovereign electors, dictate and control all election officers, prohibit public discussion of public questions, and imperially command what citizens may and what citizens may not, peacefully and for lawful purposes, enter upon election, or public territory."

Every act of corruption described by the Supreme Court was committed late in the year 1914, after the date when Rockefeller's agents had sworn that political activity had ceased, and after John D. Rockefeller had practically assumed personal charge by sending MacKenzie King to Colorado and had formulated his much-advertised Colorado plan.

They were committed, says the court, long after all disorder had ceased, and when Federal troops were in charge of the district.

To corroborate its findings, the Supreme Court quotes the admissions of E. H. Weitzel, highest field officer for Rockefeller, who personally ordered the Democratic candidates kept out of the eight closed precincts on the ground that they were agitators!

The whole case is summed up by the court as follows:

"We are unable to find a precedent where like, or similar conditions, have been considered as in this case, wherein private corporations have assumed to deny the public character of an election and to arbitrarily take charge of and conduct the same as if it were the sole private business of the corporation.

"These companies plainly connived with certain county officials to secure the creation of election precincts, bounded so as to include their private property only, and with lines marked by their own fences, or guarded by their own armed men, and within which were only their own employees.

"They excluded the public from entrance to such election precincts, labeled the same as private property, and warned the public that en-

trance thereon constituted trespass. They denied the right of free public assemblage within such election precincts, and likewise the right of free or open discussion of public questions there-in.

"They denied the right to circulate election literature or the distribution of the cards of candidates within such precincts. They secured the selection of their own employees exclusively as judges and clerks of election, and by the location of precinct boundaries no other than their employees could so serve. They apparently made the registration lists from their pay rolls. They kept such lists in their private places of business and in charge of their employees.

"They prohibited all public investigation within such election precincts as to the qualification of the persons so registered as electors of the precinct.

"Through their employees acting as election officials, they assisted numerous non-English speaking persons to vote by marking their ballots for them, in plain violation of the law. They provided other non-English speaking persons with a fraudulent device by which such persons might be enabled to vote the Republican ticket, without being able to read either the name of the candidate or the party ticket for which they so voted.

"They coerced and intimidated their employees in many instances.

"We find no such example of fraud within the books, and must seek the letter and spirit of the law in a free government, as a scale in which to weigh such conduct."

This is the court's summing up of a review of the evidence which bristles with amazing instances of corruption and intimidation perpetrated by the company in close co-operation with Sheriff Jeff Farr, known as the "king of Huerfano county." This is the same Farr who deputized strike guards who, he admitted, might have been, for all he knew, "red-handed murderers."

Most amazing of all is the admission of attorneys for the Rockefeller-Farr combination, in their brief quoted by the Supreme Court, that:

"It is a matter of present, or of only recently past history, that the Republican party of the whole State, from the candidate for Governor down, and particularly those in Huerfano county, ran on what they were pleased to call a 'law and order' platform. This meant or was taken to mean that the Republicans sided against the strikers. Indeed this was the open attitude of the Republican party in the strike district."

This is brazenly offered as justification for the Rockefeller-Farr methods.

Every judge, clerk or officer of election with the exception of a saloon keeper was an employee of the coal companies, the court finds. The one exception was a saloon keeper and partner of Sheriff Farr. Remember that Rockefeller and his agents protested that their interest in the campaign was prohibition.

After describing the process by which economic mastery was used to seize political control, the Supreme Court says:

"Thus were the public election districts and the public election machinery turned over to the absolute domination and imperial control of private coal corporations, and used by them as absolutely and privately as were their mines, to and for their own private purposes."

Now for a specific instance of how industrial absolutism accomplishes political absolutism. The court says:

"Again, it appears that the ballots were printed so that the first letter of the name of each political party was printed in unusually large type. The coal company employees provided voters not familiar with the English language, a card upon which was printed a large capital 'R' corresponding with the letter 'R' on the ballot in the word

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'Republican,' and the testimony in relation to the use of this card is as follows:

"This card could be slipped right down the ballot until the word 'R' on the card corresponded with the first letter of the word 'Republican' and a mark placed right at the top. The card was of the same length as the column on the ballot having the names of the candidates, and the 'R' was so arranged that if the card was paced lengthwise it would meet the 'R' in the word 'Republican.'"

Disposing of the coal-company defense, the court says:

"The defense relies not upon conflicting evidence, but upon the contention that the conduct of the election was justified as an 'industrial necessity.'"

"We have heard much in this State in recent years as to the denial of inherent and constitutional rights of citizens being justified by 'military necessity,' but this, we believe, is the first time in our experience when the violation of the fundamental rights of freemen has been attempted to be justified by the plea of 'industrial necessity.'"

"Even if we were to concede that there may be some palliation in the plea of military necessity, yet that a private corporation, with its privately armed forces, may violate the most sacred right of the citizenship of the State and find lawful means in the plea of 'private necessity' savors too much of anarchy to find approval by courts of justice."

The Supreme Court finds in effect that the Huerfano county judge who tried the case, Henry Blickhan, was himself a part of the Rockefeller-Farr machine. It says:

"A careful reading of the record disclosed the rejection by the court of so much palpably pertinent and competent testimony offered by the contestants, as to force the conclusion that the trial judge was influenced by bias and prejudice, sufficient in itself to justify a reversal of the judgment."

Pointing out the national importance of the case, the court says:

"Many State elections have been determined by a majority or plurality of fewer votes than here involved. The choice of the national electoral college has been decided by a majority of but one vote. It is sufficient to cause every liberty loving American citizen to shudder in contemplation of the possibility that the private 'industrial necessity' of some industrial company or corporation, employing large numbers of men, may thus determine the policies, or the fate of the republic. The links in the chains of tyranny are usually forged, singly and silently, and sometimes unconsciously, by those who are destined to wear them."

MACHINISTS' NEW OFFICIALS.

At the recent convention of the International Association of Machinists the following officials were declared elected by the recent referendum:

President, William H. Johnston; secretary-treasurer, George Preston; editor of the "Machinists' Journal," Fred Hewitt; vice-president in United States, J. F. Anderson; vice-president in Canada, J. A. McClelland; general executive board, T. J. Savage, William Hannon, C. H. Nicholson, J. J. Keppler, and Walter Ames; law committee, H. C. Greutzner, A. E. Holder, L. Harthill and Jesse Vetter; law committee from Canada, D. McCallum; delegates to American Federation of Labor, James A. Taylor, James O'Connell, A. O. Wharton and Thomas Van Lear.

It was stated that the reason for failure to make earlier official announcement was the necessity for verifying the vote, which was close in some instances.

You may count the cost, but can you pay?

PRESIDENT ON MEXICO.

"Do you think the glory of America would be enhanced by a war of conquest in Mexico? Do you think that any act of violence by a powerful nation like this against a weak and distracted neighbor would reflect distinction upon the annals of the United States? Do you think it is our duty to carry self-defense to the point of dictation in the affairs of another people? The ideals of America are written plain upon every page of American history."—From speech of President Woodrow Wilson to New York Press Club, June 30th.

President Wilson, servant of the Republic of the United States, expressed the fine faith and the fine soul of the plain American people in his great speech on the Mexican situation to the New York Press Club the night of June 30th.

To express strongest approval and gratitude to President Wilson for that expression of American honor and justice, is in itself an act of simple faith and loyalty to the American labor movement. Such commendation of the President is an obligation of true Americanism, if "Americanism" is to be worthy of its origins and traditions.

The American Federation of Labor, under the direct leadership of Samuel Gompers, and all other outspoken groups and parties of American labor, have worked directly for months, and indirectly for years along the lines laid down so clearly by the American President.

"I get a great many letters, my fellow citizens," said President Wilson, "from important and influential men in this country, but I get many other letters. I get letters from unknown men, from humble women, from people whose names have never been heard and will never be recorded, and there is but one prayer in all of these letters: 'Mr. President, do not allow any one to persuade you that the people of this country want war with anybody.'"

Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the Committee on Industrial Relations, has said recently in a published statement that war with Mexico would be the greatest disaster in American history.

The American workers and producers who earn what they get, and earn more, have expressed a deep sense of contempt and resentment for the American parasites or exploiters who would have other American men and boys give up their lives, and slaughter Mexican men and boys, to "protect" the property which these parasites or exploiters have filched from Mexican peons and workers. With equally fine scorn the President voiced this deep popular resentment.

"I am not the servant of those who wish to enhance the value of their Mexican investments," he declared. "I am the servant of the rank and file of the people of the United States."

Mr. Wilson quoted from the "imperial incarnation of force and murder known as Napoleon the Great" the saying of his last years, his disillusioned years: "Force will not accomplish anything that is permanent." The same first Napoleon declared, "World politics is fate." President Wilson, disclosing himself to the New York Press Club, as he said, "as the fallible human being that I am," intimated that the tide of circumstance might carry him and his administration, against his will and against the will of the American people, into war or into militarist intervention with their "weak and distracted neighbor." But his purpose against it and his will against it were disclosed in his quotation of the prayer of "unknown men and humble women,"—"Mr. President, do not allow anybody to persuade you that the people of this country want war with anybody." And he gave the further substance of this prayer, "Of course, we know that you cannot govern the circumstances of the case altogether, and it may be necessary (to go into Mexico for war), but for God's sake do not do it unless it is necessary."

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HOWAT VINDICATED.

By Dante Barton.

How the efforts of a twenty million dollar corporation to crush out union organization among the coal miners was frustrated in the end by the honesty of the man whom it attempted to bribe was brought out in the recent trial of a law suit brought by Alexander Howat against the president of the corporation and other officers of it, and the creature whom they used for corruption. Alexander Howat, now triumphantly vindicated, was the district president, and is still the district president, of District 14 of the United Mine Workers of America. The trial in which he proved his own innocence and proved the integrity of union organization in the Southwest will be famous in the history of American courts. It will be famous in the history of industrial organization and development in this country.

The verdict of the jury awarding Mr. Howat \$7000 damages against his chief slanderer is but a small part of the significance of that legal vindication. The facts developed of record in the trial showed such a stew of attempted bribery and of actual corruption of their own creatures by the dominating coal owners of the district that Frank P. Walsh, who conducted the trial for Howat, declared in a speech in Pittsburg, Kansas, last Sunday:

"It is absolutely wrong that the coal deposits of this country should be in the hands of private owners whose desire for profits induces them not only to beat down wages of the workers to starvation limits, but induces them to resort to brutal intimidation, to the corruption of government and governmental officials, and to the meanest thievery, bribery and graft to add to their profits. This is a matter of the most serious consequences to this generation and future generations, that the natural wealth of the country, the fuel of the country, on which all industry depends, should be controlled not for the public welfare, but for all that is antagonistic to the public welfare."

Mr. Walsh took charge of the case at the urgent request of the United Mine Workers of America and of John P. White, its president. As much of his work as chairman of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations had to do with investigation of the mining industry, and as his investigations had led him to champion the cause of the mine workers along with other workers in industry, Mr. Walsh refused to accept any compensation for his services. Associated with him in the case were Jacob I. Sheppard, personal attorney for Mr. Howat, and Redmond S. Brennan, who was employed by the United Mine Workers at the instance of Mr. Walsh.

For nearly four years Alexander Howat had suffered under the stigma cast by this powerful corporation and its tools. This corporation, the Central Coal and Coke Company, is capitalized for \$7,000,000; the total value of its property exceeds \$21,000,000. With Charles S. Keith as its president it is the dominating member of the Southwest Coal Operators' Association, including all the big companies in the States of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and part of Texas; and all with a total capitalized wealth of about forty million dollars. The Gould and other great national financial interests are connected with that Southwest Association through the ownership of the Western Coal and Mining Company, as its president testified in the trial of the Howat case, by the Missouri Pacific Railway Company. The Central Coal and Coke Company dominated this territory. Its president, Charles S. Keith, a very wealthy man, has been president of the Commercial Club of Kansas City, has been and is a big banker of this section, and is high in financial circles.

The statement was made by Charles S. Keith that he had paid \$20,000 to Joseph H. Hazen to

be given to Alexander Howat and others to call off the strike in the southwestern district and to negotiate a contract with the operators having a permanent arbitration clause in it. Keith testified that the Operators' Association had conceived the idea of destroying the union in the southwestern territory. For the sole purpose of disorganizing the United Mine Workers in Howat's district, Keith testified that he employed a man named Harry B. Holmes, head of the Harry B. Holmes Detective Agency; that he had never met Holmes but once before, and that he employed him because he came recommended as a man who disorganized unions for the United States Steel Corporation. This great coal owner, Charles S. Keith, said on oath that his deliberate purpose and acts in the attempt to bribe Howat were done with the knowledge and voted consent of the executive committee of the operators' association. The committee consisted of Keith, W. J. Jenkins, Ira M. Fleming, Charles Elliott and John Mayer.

Keith testified that by a formal vote these men, high in the commercial and industrial world of the southwest, had authorized him to execute a note for \$9000 to the Fidelity Trust Company and on that note to procure a sum of money to give to Hazen to bribe again the two men, Alexander Howat and Frederick W. Holt, who was secretary-treasurer of District 21, that being the Arkansas-Oklahoma district. Right here let it be said that Howat's law suit vindicated Holt as well. Holt's own suit for vindication will be tried later.

The facts as they developed in the trial were that Keith had paid this money to Hazen, or a large part of it; that he had thought or intended that it should corrupt Howat and destroy the unions; that he and those conspiring with him had paid Hazen at least \$7750 to give the testimony that would have stamped Howat as a dishonest man and a traitor to his fellows. The facts also developed at the trial that Howat was an absolutely square man to himself, to the aged mother who trusted him, and to the thousands of miners and their families who also trusted him. That these miners believed in him even before the trial and the judge and the jury had proved his innocence was shown by the fact that they re-elected him by an increasing majority to the presidency of his district after all the false charges of bribery had been made.

Howat went before a jury of his peers to satisfy President John P. White of the national organization and all the other officers and members of that organization that he was worthy of their confidence and worthy to continue in their councils.

The cold recital of false charges made against Howat and their complete disproof in the court room, where statements had to be made under oath and could be controverted by records, by bank checks, and by vouchers, can give only the faintest idea of the real life and blood drama whose culmination was in the four weeks of the court trial. The person Hazen, used by the powerful Mr. Keith and others to destroy the union by secret corruption, never showed his face in the court room. He was in communication during the trial, however, with Keith and Keith's attorneys, and it was proved that the money he said he gave to Howat he put in his own bank, on his own bank account, subject to his own checks. It was proved that this money he drew out in the ordinary course of a checking account and that Howat never saw one cent of it. It was proved further that instead of working for the arbitration clause (for which he was supposed to have sold himself) Alexander Howat continued his vigorous and successful opposition to the arbitration clause. It was proved by all the evidence that Howat fought with the same vigor for the rights of the miners against Hazen as he had in all other instances, and that he won every



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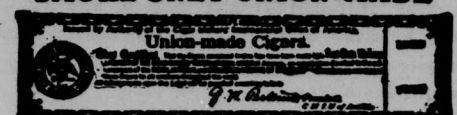
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BLUE LABEL CIGARS

contest. He was a vigorous champion of the miners in all their grievances against the operators during all the years covered by the charges and by the subsequent events.

Such a labyrinth of false entries and of secret corruption was rarely if ever before proved so thoroughly in a court trial. Such an endless chain of acts of attempted fraud against the unions by the coal owners leading into other acts of attempted fraud against the unions by the coal owners was rarely if ever before exposed to full view in a criminal or civil court. The case was one that tested the quality not only of the jury but of the judge who presided at the trial and made it possible to bring out the truth and to have the truth triumph. Alexander Howat and the cause of union labor for which he stood in that trial were fortunate that an intelligent and incorruptible judge, a judge of broad human sympathies, Thomas J. Seehorn of the Jackson County Circuit Court, presided and held the scales of justice even.

Perjury in the trial was added to slander before the trial. Nothing which has brought reproach to the greedy type of big business and to the misuse of power both in the name of business and in the name of law, was lacking from that gigantic conspiracy to ruin Howat, and, through Howat, to crush out labor unionism in that section. It was as if the great interests antagonistic to union labor had set the stage for one sweeping, decisive victory against labor. But if they chose their battle ground they chose it mistakenly. They lost. The victory was won for union labor.

In the results of that fight union labor and the miners' organizations emerge, as Alexander Howat emerges, stronger in public opinion, stronger in law, and stronger in themselves than they have ever been before.

OFFICIALS' PAY DOUBLED.

Railway officials in their opposition to granting the freight crews better working conditions, attempt to prove that because the train crews' wages have been advanced slightly since 1890, that that is a logical reason why they should not receive any further increase in pay or any better working conditions.

Railroad officials admit that revenue has increased from \$1.65 per freight train per mile in 1890 to \$3.31 per freight train per mile in 1914—more than 100 per cent. Official figures show that general officers' salaries on sixty-two Western railroads were in 1900, \$4,537,404, and in 1913, \$9,444,528—an increase of over 100 per cent in cost of officials' salaries.

The above figures lead to the inference that salaries paid to general officers increase in the same ratio that freight train revenue does.

And still, the officials vigorously oppose a shorter workday for the freight train operative.

The five-hour day for passenger service has long been in effect on a vast majority of the railroads of the United States and Canada. This was opposed by the railroads when it was demanded by the men, and on almost the same grounds as those on which they are opposing the eight-hour day.

Compared with the average rates of wages of employees in other industries, locomotive engineers in freight train service rank below 15 leading trades.

NEW MISSION THEATRE.

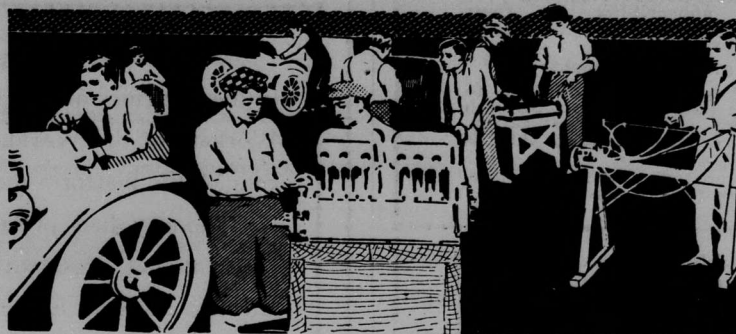
The New Mission theatre which is playing to capacity houses and showing Paramount and Vitagraph, Lubin, Selig and Essanay masterpieces has many surprises in store for its patrons. The management has arranged to show during the coming month some of the most wonderful masterpieces yet produced by the above mentioned companies. This theatre is indeed fortunate in securing and controlling the cream of

the world's greatest film productions, which they are showing at the admission price of ten cents, any seat.

The \$25,000 orchestral pipe-organ is still attracting much attention from all over San Francisco. The requests for favorite selections are

so numerous that the organist is placed under a handicap but is doing his best by fulfilling them to the best of his ability.

During the summer months the ventilation in this theatre is so arranged as to make it perfectly sanitary and cool at all times.



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LOS ANGELES

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
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FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1916.

Let fate do her worst, there are moments of joy,
Bright dreams of the past, which she cannot
destroy;

Which come in the night-time of sorrow and
care,

And bring back the features that joy used to
wear.
—Moore.

If the railroads of the country that are adver-
tising in the newspapers for engine and train-
men put the men thus secured to work it is cer-
tain they will be incompetents, and the lives and
property of the general public will be jeopardized.

Surely the union label is worth the slight in-
convenience required to demand it, yet the de-
mand is far below what it should be. This con-
dition of affairs ought to be changed, and will be
if union men and women will do their duty.
Start the good work going.

There is no such thing as an open shop. A
shop is either union or non-union. Milk and
vinegar cannot mingle in harmony. The em-
ployer who favors the "open shop" is always
opposed to organized labor and actually con-
ducts a non-union establishment, but he is rarely
honest enough to admit the fact.

A conference of the representatives of the
trade unionists of the allied countries, arranged
by the French Labor Confederation, after the
recent economic conference of the allied na-
tional leaders in Paris, was recently held. The
proposal of the American Federation of Labor
that a meeting of organized labor should be held
at the same time and place as the peace confer-
ence was opposed by the English delegates as
impracticable and liable to lay the labor move-
ment open to ridicule. The proposal was re-
jected after a discussion, in which it was sup-
ported by the French delegates.

Some of our daily papers take particular de-
light in ridiculing the "Congressional Record."
The "Congressional Record" is undoubtedly the
greatest daily publication in the world today.
A liberal education can be acquired through
perusing its pages. Experts in all lines of en-
deavor set forth their opinions and knowledge
through this medium, and from a purely literary
standpoint it very frequently contains highly
classical modern prose as well as quotations
from the world's classical works. From a typo-
graphical standpoint it stands pre-eminent
among daily publications, no newspaper any-
where even remotely approaching it. The scramble
for speed and economy on the part of the
daily press has resulted in leaving the "Con-
gressional Record" in a class by itself, yet its
inferiors indulge in sarcastic shafts of criticism.

:: Mooney's Morbid Move ::

Last Friday evening Thomas Mooney, a member of a local union, and steeped
in the doctrines of that combination of mental defectives known as the Industrial
Workers of the World, attempted to make good his threat to "pull out 90 per
cent of the platform men of the United Railroads" of this city.

Mooney had previously, in some manner not easily understood, induced
International President Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of Street and
Electric Railway Employees of America, who is by some persons credited with
possessing fairly sound judgment, to appoint him a special organizer to attempt
to bring the platform men of the United Railroads within the fold. Because he
had credentials from Mahon the San Francisco Labor Council gave him hearings
before committees, and before the Council itself. He had nothing to present
except the wild imaginings of a disordered brain and the Council refused to
approve his program, suggesting instead a conference with the president of the
railroad. Mooney, of course, as is the custom of his kind, decided to ignore the
judgment of the Council and carry out his own ideas.

He told union men he had the entire situation in the palm of his hand, and
that not less than 90 per cent of the men would respond to his call for a strike.
He was informed by these trade unionists that his plan was not practical, and
that strikes to be successful must be called by the workers themselves, or at
least with their recorded approval. Mooney, however, like others of his kind,
had in mind the psychological influence his heroic conduct would have upon the
men, and proceeded with his dream.

On Friday evening at 5:30 o'clock Mooney issued his strike order. Reports
are to the effect that his psychological deductions were fulfilled to the extent
of one man leaving his post. This, however, is disputed by other reports which
aver there was no response whatever on the part of the platform men of the
United Railroads. At any rate the strike, with psychology as its foundation
instead of judgment, was a miserable failure.

There are some good union men employed as motormen and conductors on
the United Railroads, but they assert they never were approached by Mooney
or any one else regarding organization or a strike. Mooney has said that he
had been working on the proposition for six months, but what he did during
the six months was nowhere in evidence on Friday evening last, nor can the
naked eye uncover anything of tangible shape even now, nearly a week later.

The truth is these persons with I. W. W. proclivities never produce anything
but trouble and bring on disaster wherever they appear, whether in union circles
or elsewhere. They have destroyed every union in which they gained a con-
trolling hold. In the affairs of nations they have always blundered and brought
on misery and suffering and death among the gullible innocents who have been
foolish enough to trust them.

The employees of the United Railroads will, doubtless, some day again be
organized and placed in a position where they will be able to demand justice,
but this will never be brought about by the incompetent type of individual who
shouts about "psychology" and "economic determinism." Such work must be
done by trade unionists who have intelligence and judgment and who put them
to proper use by doing the work when surrounding conditions are such as to
warrant the undertaking.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The Nolan bill, providing a minimum wage of \$3 a day for Federal employees, was indefinitely shut out of consideration Monday in the House by Republican Leader Mann.

"The greatest safety device known is a careful man." Are you a careful man, or are you one of those thoughtless creatures that depend upon chance to pull you through? The careless man is always the tail-end in the race.

We are all actors on life's stage; and every man in the labor movement possessing superior talents and ability to serve his fellowmen has a role of supreme importance to play. His mission is to carry forward the work of human betterment; to lift men a rung higher on the ladder of ascent.

The railroads are now plainly indicating that their pension systems were not established for the benefit of employees, but for the benefit of the railroads themselves. The pension systems were adopted with the expectation that they would furnish a means of intimidating the workers. They are now calling the attention of the train service men to their pensions and telling them if they strike they will sacrifice them.

It was not intended that men and women should slave all their lives for something to eat and to wear and a comfortable place to live in. We were not sent here for any such object. We were put here in this great kindergarten of God, not alone to make strong, vigorous, stalwart men and women, but to develop souls free from hatred and malice, to make spiritual beings, whose supreme rule of conduct is one of good will to all the world.

The Northwestern Pacific Passenger Department has issued a 16-page illustrated folder, devoted to hunting and fishing in the territory tributary to its line. The half-tone cuts depict scenes along river, lake, mountain and marsh, with fish and game in evidence. It also contains a map of the line, which shows in detail streams and roads adjacent, and contains a list of resorts and lodges that cater to the huntsman and angler. The folder can be obtained by writing the general passenger agent of the Northwestern Pacific, San Francisco.

Your intellectual endowments have been bestowed upon you by Providence to do something out of the ordinary for your fellows. The torch of learning has been put in your hand that you may spread the light among your less fortunate fellows. You have received a message which carries freedom for people enslaved by ignorance and bigotry, and it is your solemn duty to deliver it. No matter what calling you may enter, your education, if it means anything, is an increased obligation to live up to the level of your gift; to the height of your superior opportunity. Think of and help those who follow you on the highway of advancement.

Fortunately for liberty, there is no oppressive respect for law. Men, to be sure, glibly talk about law, but what are the facts? What do men do when the law and the pocket collide? Which is the stronger influence—economic interest or the shalts-nots of the law? Let the corporations and trusts answer. They are vehement upholders of the law—at the expense of union labor, for example. Let the violent strikers and their sympathizers answer. These, too, want plenty of law—for the capitalists. Let the tariff-dodging importers answer, the adulterators of foods, and so on, and so on.—Benjamin R. Tucker.

WIT AT RANDOM

One day a teacher asked a little girl to spell "then."

"T-h-e-n," answered the child.

"Right," said the teacher. "Now, when 'T' is taken away what is left?"

"Please, mum, dirty cups and saucers," said the little girl.—Sacred Heart "Review."

"I was at the big general stores in Market street the other day," said Slimfingered Joe, "when the whole electric light apparatus went wrong, and all the different departments were as black as pitch."

"My word, what a bit o' luck!" chuckled his friend. "What did you get?"

"My beastly luck again. It's always dogging me. I was in the grand piano department."—"Tit-Bits."

A wild-eyed, disheveled looking woman burst into the local police station:

"My husband has been threatening to drown himself for some time," she cried, hysterically, "and he's been missing now for two days. I want you to have the canal dragged."

"Anything peculiar about him by which he can be recognized, supposing we find a body?" inquired the inspector.

The woman hesitated and seemed at a loss for a minute or two. Then a look of relief slowly overspread her face.

"Why, yes," she exclaimed at last; he's deaf!"

Doctor—Well, and how did you find yourself this morning?

Patient—Oh, I just opened my eyes and there I was.—"Purple Cow."

At a certain church it is the invariable custom of the clergyman to kiss the bride after the ceremony. A young woman who was about to be married in this church did not relish the prospect and instructed her prospective husband to tell the clergyman that she did not wish him to kiss her. The bridegroom obeyed the instructions given.

"Well, Harry," said the young woman, when he appeared, "did you tell the minister that I did not wish him to kiss me?"

"Yes."

"And what did he say?"

"He said that, in that case, he would charge only half the usual fee."—"Tit-Bits."

"Does he make hay while the sun shines?"

"No. He isn't satisfied to wait that long. He gets out and cuts the grass before the sun's up."

Hulda's mistress often boasts of her readiness of resource.

"She's the best nursemaid in the world," is the enthusiastic commendation from her employer. "One day I returned from a motor trip through the park, to be met with the startling news that the baby had swallowed a button."

"And what did you do, Hulda?" I asked, in some anxiety, although trusting that it had been the right thing.

"Why," said Hulda, "I made him swallow a button hole right away!"

He—You women have no right to the ballot for the simple reason that in case of war you would not be able to fight.

She—Then why do you allow a man who is crippled to vote?

He—Why—er—say, if it isn't just like a woman to ask some such foolish question as that.—Boston "Transcript."

MISCELLANEOUS

OPENING PUEBLO'S EYES. (The American Economic League.)

Full of good stuff is the Pueblo "Single Tax Bulletin," issued by the Pueblo, Colorado, Single Tax League. It keeps the voters posted on what they have lost through the fraudulent election that robbed them of local single tax. Some extracts follow:

"Home owners in Pueblo are paying higher taxes than they did last year. The Pueblo Single Tax League told the voters of this city that higher taxes on homes would follow a return to the old system of taxation. We told you the truth.

"Supporters of the old system promised lower taxes on homes—especially small homes. Your tax bills prove that the big vacant lot speculators did not tell you the truth. Their promises are not being fulfilled.

"The revenue this year is practically the same as last, except the public utility taxes and therefore there is no necessity of higher taxes on homes.

"The tax eaters are trying to put over two bluffs—one that taxes on homes are higher because of increased State taxes. The other that high taxes result from loss of the liquor revenue.

"Both bluffs are subjects for laughter because increase in the State levy is less than three-fourths of one mill, and because the liquor revenue is not replaced from any source save to the extent of \$984, as noted.

"The increase in the State taxes amounts to one dollar in every thirty-nine dollars of your tax bill. A tax bill of \$10.00 is raised to \$10.26 by this extra State tax.

"Does this increase in State taxes explain the tax bill of Sarah E. Chapman, 229 W. Twelfth street? Of her bill of \$409.01, \$10.49 is due to the increase in State taxes. Under single tax her bill would be \$322.09. Does \$10.49 make clear the difference between \$409.01 and \$322.09, or is \$86.92 required?

Mrs. Chapman's property is valued, for lot, \$3040; for improvement, \$11,000; for personalty, \$570. Total, \$14,610.

"Does the increase in State taxes explain the tax bill of Anna L. Brown, 3 Pitkin Place? Her bill is \$186.23. The State increase is \$4.78. Under single tax her bill would be \$123.89, a saving of \$62.34.

"Her assessment is for lot, \$560; for building, \$4900; for personalty, \$1200.

"Before the election last fall we advised Mrs. Brown that her tax for this year under single tax would be for the city \$17.48, and for the whole bill, \$114.86. Her actual city tax, if single tax had been retained, would be \$18.79, and her total tax \$123.89. We advised her that the old system would place her city taxes at \$76.56, and her total tax at \$173.94. Her city tax is \$82, and her whole bill is \$186.23.

"In other words we told her that she would save \$50.05 by single tax. The figures show that she would have saved \$62.34.

While small home owners are paying more, land speculators pay less. The Pueblo Realty Company, for instance, a Rockefeller concern, pays nearly \$7000 less on more than 1400 empty lots than it would have paid had the single tax law remained in force. A number of other examples are given and the following comment offered:

"Instead of tamely submitting to these intentional and injurious discriminations, Pueblo home owners have the power to establish an honest system of taxation. A change of a trifle over 100 in the vote of last fall would have eliminated the possibility of serious results from these unfair impositions of tax burdens."

BUBBLE BURSTS.

The million dollar bubble so noisily launched in the air about the bay by certain members of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has blown up and faded away just as those familiar with the tactics of the persons who started it on its journey predicted.

Last week we mentioned the subject of the million dollar open shop fund to a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and he replied: "What, that bunch raise a million dollars to fight organized labor? Never! They are a 'let George do it' crowd. They've got the millions all right, but they would not let loose of them to save their own mothers from crucifixion. What a joke!"

We are reliably informed that the great million dollar fund actually reached, on paper, the stupendous sum of forty thousand dollars, and there it stood until the shouters for help finally realized that they would have to come through themselves or throw up the sponge. The latter course was speedily determined upon and now the Napoleons of the Chamber of Commerce, who are better at making noise than raising money, are pursuing their everyday efforts along commercial lines to grab the elusive dollar.

The open shop fight has been abandoned and agreements entered into between the unions and the waterfront employers which have resulted in both the longshoremen and the bay and river steamboatmen returning to work under closed shop conditions.

The riggers and stevedores have gone back to work under old conditions that existed prior to the strike on June 1st pending an adjustment of differences at a conference between representatives of the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union and the Water Front Employers' Association at 2 p. m. on August 1st, and the wage rate and conditions agreed upon are to take effect from that date.

The understanding reached provided for the disbanding of the riff-raff now employed as strikebreakers.

Lumbermen also accepted the agreement and lumber yards and lumber schooners are again in operation, which means much to the building mechanics, who have been idle as a result of the strike.

The agreement under which the strike of the longshoremen was settled was reached last Saturday afternoon, and was ratified on Monday evening by the local Riggers' and Stevedores' Union. It has also been approved by the district executive board and a number of local unions along the coast, although quite a number of locals have refused to accept the settlement.

Up to Monday morning the Bay and River Steamboat Owners' Association had persistently refused to listen to any proposition whatever, even declining arbitration and refusing to go into conference with the Bay and River Steamboatmen's Union in an effort to reach an adjustment. However, before the day had grown old committees representing the two organizations were in conference, and an understanding was had that an agreement for settlement similar to that which brought the strike of the longshoremen to a close be entered into as a basis to start from. This was agreed to, and the men returned to work on Tuesday and Wednesday under conditions existing on June 1st.

The remaining problem in the waterfront situation is the adjustment of the differences between the San Francisco riggers and stevedores and some locals along the coast which refuse the settlement. At this date it is not possible to predict the outcome, but it is hoped that means will be found to restore the inharmony now existing within the organization as a result of the rather unskilled handling of the strike. But men must expect to make mistakes if they wish to gain experience, and for that reason the les-

sons of this strike will be valuable for the future of these workers.

The longshoremen on this coast have had a hard lot, but that they have gained something through years of struggles may be appreciated by reading the following item from the San Francisco "Chronicle" twenty-five years ago today:

"Longshoremen who were loading the British steamship Taichow struck for an increase in wages from 35 cents to 60 cents an hour. The demands were granted."

This story has again and again been repeated until the longshoremen made the present demand for 55 cents an hour to \$1 an hour.

COMPENSATION BILL PASSED.

The Kern-McGillicuddy Workmen's Compensation bill for injured federal employees reached the Senate last Thursday, having passed the House by a vote of 286 to 3 late Wednesday afternoon. The three votes against the bill were given by Congressmen Cannon of Illinois, Dies of Texas, and Page of North Carolina. This bill was promised in the Democratic platform of 1912 and it is part of the administration program to get it out of the way before the fall campaign.

The bill, if passed by the Senate, will replace the inadequate law of 1908 which provides for less than one-third of the federal employees. The Kern bill provides two-thirds of wages and medical attendance during disability for all civilian employees injured in the service of the United States. In its provisions the Kern bill is similar to the workmen's compensation laws of California, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

There are nearly 6,000 accidents in the government service annually. Many of the victims, for whom no provision is made under the existing law, seek relief by introducing private claim bills in Congress. Often it has been many years before these were passed and meanwhile the injured employee has been forced to become a recipient of private charity.

Members of the Committee on Education and Labor to which the Kern bill was referred in the Senate, when interviewed said, with the exception of the chairman, Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, that they were anxious to expedite the passing of the bill. Senator Smith intimated that there will be no action during the remaining month of this session unless a vigorous demand for it is made throughout the country.

It is evident that to prevent this bill from being buried in the Senatorial graveyard it will be necessary for every labor man to write his Senator without delay. This bill must not be left to "next month" or "next session." The Senators must know they are being watched. Write your Senator today.

THE UNION LABEL IS OUR EMBLEM.

The demand for union label merchandise is increasing we are informed by one of our local firms who is actively manufacturing, advocating and displaying union made goods. We refer to Eagleson & Co. of 1118 Market street, makers of men's shirts and underwear, and also of ladies' bungalow aprons and breakfast sets. It is gratifying to hear that the efforts of the San Francisco Label Section, as well as of many of our consistent workers, has resulted in awakening our members to the importance of demanding the union label on every article we spend our money for. There is still a great work to be done along this line. The purchasing power of organized labor, which this label stands for, represents millions of dollars spent annually, and when this power is fully put into action, manufacturers everywhere will be making union made goods only. It is up to our members to bring this about by persistently demanding the union label. Patronize only such stores as make or sell union made goods.

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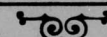


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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1847 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

LABOR ASKED RELEASE OF SOLDIERS.

After the collision at Carrizal, Mexico, between American and Mexican soldiers, President Gompers forwarded this telegram to General Carranza:

"In the name of common justice and humanity, in the interest of a better understanding between the peoples and the governments of the United States and Mexico, for the purpose of giving the opportunity to maintain peace and avoid the horrors of war, upon the grounds of highest patriotism and love, I appeal to you to release the American soldiers held by your officers in Chihuahua."

General Carranza, on June 29th, forwarded this telegram to President Gompers:

"In replying to your message dated yesterday, I would state that the government in my charge has ordered the liberty of the American soldiers whom the Mexican forces took as prisoners in Carrizal. Salute very affectionately."

President Gompers forwarded this acknowledgment to General Carranza on June 30th:

"Your telegram of June 29th received and laid before the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, in session in Washington, and we express to you our appreciation of your order releasing the American soldiers and thus helping to clear the way for a mutually honorable settlement of any differences existing between the governments of the United States and Mexico."

PEOPLE'S PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA.

Nikolai Sokoloff, the capable and enterprising conductor of the People's Philharmonic Orchestra, has prepared another most interesting program for next Sunday afternoon's popular symphony concert at the Cort Theatre.

Every Sokoloff program is intended to reach the heart as well as the head of the audience. Every program has some outstanding feature; either the playing of a selection brand new to San Francisco, a new and ideal interpretation of the older works, or the presenting of a great soloist. Tina Lerner played for the first time in this city, at a concert of the People's Philharmonic Orchestra, the great "G Minor Concerto" of Saint-Saens, and San Franciscans did not know what a great artist this city has in Kajetan A. Attl, the Bohemian harpist, until he was introduced as a soloist by Mr. Sokoloff.

At next Sunday's concert, which commences promptly at three o'clock, a celebrated Hungarian pianist, whose European tour was cut short by the war, and who has triumphed with the great symphony orchestras of Budapest, Berlin, Vienna, Paris, Monte Carlo and London, will make his American debut as soloist with orchestra. Mr. Vecsei received the most flattering notices from the Paris newspapers for his playing of the "E Flat Concerto" of Liszt, one of the greatest works ever written for pianoforte, and this will be his contribution to Sunday's program.

One movement of the "unfinished" symphony of Alexander Borodin, a great Russian composer of the new school, whose career was cut short by death, will be played for the first time in San Francisco at Sunday's concert.

Borodin was the composer of the grand opera "Prince Igor" produced last season at the Metropolitan Opera House, and this "unfinished" symphony while but a fragment, is a most interesting one.

Clement Delibes' ballet suite "Sylvia," one of the most beautiful in the modern repertoire, and Jean Sibelius' tone poem "Finlandia," which the score states "records the impressions of a Finnish exile's return home after a long absence," will complete the program.

At the prices charged—25c, 50c, 75c and \$1—the summer series of concerts of the People's Philharmonic Orchestra are exerting a powerful influence for good music in San Francisco. Seats are on sale at the Cort Theatre.

JOHN M. ESHELMAN'S SUCCESSOR.

Last Wednesday Governor Johnson appointed as Lieutenant Governor Congressman William D. Stephens.

In announcing the appointment, Governor Johnson gave out the following statement:

"I have appointed Congressman William D. Stephens Lieutenant-Governor. After long and earnest consideration I selected Mr. Stephens because he possesses those sterling qualities so well known to the people of Los Angeles, which will enable him, if he should become Governor, to preserve and perpetuate California's governmental advance."

"Mr. Stephens has the confidence and the respect of all who know him, and I feel that his appointment will be the guarantee of the people of the State of California of the continuance of California's political freedom and of the social justice which has been written into the laws of our commonwealth."

"In addition to the ability and the earnestness and the integrity that are such prominent traits of Mr. Stephens' character, he has had a wide and successful career in public affairs. He rendered excellent service to the city of Los Angeles, and for three terms he has served with conspicuous ability as one of California's Congressmen."

The plan to bridge the San Francisco bay, connecting Oakland with this city, was unanimously favored by the members of the San Francisco Commercial Club, who Tuesday heard Harlan D. Miller, New York engineer, discourse on the relative merits of a bridge as compared to an under-the-bay tunnel.

Miller said detailed estimates on the cost of both projects would be presented at the hearing to be held August 15th before the board of army engineers. Roughly he gave these figures: Cost of bridge, \$22,000,000; cost of tunnel, \$100,000,000.

Miller said careful investigation had made it certain the bridge could be constructed and be made a financial success even with tolls less than those now represented by the operation of ferry boats.

Of the tunnel he said: "It is almost safe to say that it would be impossible to ventilate a tunnel under San Francisco Bay so that it could be used."

A most manifest sign of wisdom is a continual cheerfulness; such a state and condition, like things in the region above the moon, is always clear and serene.—Montaigne.

New Fillmore Theatre

Fillmore Street, Bet. Eddy and Ellis Streets

Friday and Saturday

Vitagraph Blue Ribbon Feature

LUCILLE L. STEWART

In the Powerful Drama

"THE DESTROYERS"

From the book "Peter God," by James Oliver Curwood

Burton Holmes Travel Pictures
Broadway Star Comedy

Beginning Sunday, July 23d—3 Days

Paramount Picture

Oliver Morosco presents the well-known
portrayer of Italian characters

GEORGE BEBAN

in

"PASQUALE"

A Drama with a Terrific Punch, Great Scenic
Effects and Amazing Action

EXTRA!—Latest Pictures of the German
Submarine Merchant Vessel "Deutschland"

THE CREAM OF ALL BEERS**Yosemite
Lager**

A Home Product
and Best on the
Market

Guaranteed to
conform strictly to the new
Pure Food Act

Brewed by

Enterprise Brewing Co.

**Union-Made Overalls, Jumpers and
Aprons for all Trades**

ARE REASONABLY PRICED AT PRAGERS

If you are in need of any of the above lines, come to Prager's, where you will find Union-made goods at more than reasonable prices.

We Carry a Complete Stock of Bar and Waiters' Goods

We are pleased to announce there has been no raise in the prices of these lines. Aprons, jackets, coats, suitable for bar workers and waiters, are here in a great assortment.

**Union-Made
Work Shirts 50c**

An extensive assortment of good, wear-giving work shirts in both light and dark colors. Some are in black sateen and drill, others in blue chambray or khaki.



San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held Friday Evening, July 14, 1916.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Daniel C. Murphy.

In the absence of A. W. Brouillet, Delegate Frank H. Ainsworth was appointed vice-president pro tem. President Murphy was excused for the evening and Delegate Ainsworth was called to the chair.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Steam and Operating Engineers No. 59, R. R. Corrie, Frank Lively, T. C. Mercadante. Salesmen of Bakery Goods, Local No. 106—Ralph Hildebrand, R. D. Kincaid. Stationary Firemen—Jas. H. Coulsting, D. Foley, J. D. Faulkner. Tailors No. 80—M. Pearson, A. Nernoff, A. Johnson, L. R. Schumacher. Cooks No. 44—Alfred E. Steimer, Wm. M. Furlong, Anton Balslow, Emil G. Buchrer, John Hawkins, Frank Battles, Michael H. Canny, Chas. H. Fleischmann, Harry Peterson, Arthur H. Dodge. Ladies' Garment Workers—C. Bloch. Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 6—P. J. Barnicut. Cemetery Workers—I. A. Sullivan, vice Wm. Doyle.

Communications—Filed—From Thos. F. Flaherty, returning banner used at dedication of American Federation of Labor office building at Washington, D. C., and stating that Nolan, Furuseth, Maude Younger and himself represented the Council in the parade. From Beer Drivers, inclosing complimentary tickets for annual picnic at Shellmound Park, Sunday, July 23d. From Musicians No. 6, announcing picnic at Shellmound Park for July 20th. From Chas. G. Ammon, London, England, fraternal delegate to recent San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor, tendering fraternal greetings and giving information regarding present condition of the British labor movement.

Referred to Machinists' Union—From San Francisco local Socialist party, relative to standing of one Mr. Bostel.

Referred to Executive Committee—From E. Goslinsky, relating to demand of Cigarmakers No. 228. From Bartenders No. 41, asking for boycott on saloon of Breen Bros., Ellis and Powell streets. From Grocery Clerks, asking to place Henschen's Market, 2320 Mission street, on the unfair list. From Cigarmakers No. 228, soliciting financial support of cigarmakers in Chicago.

Request Complied With—From American Federation of Labor, requesting unions and friends to ask United States Senators to pass without delay the Immigration Bill, H. R. 10384, passed by a vote of 307 ayes to 87 noes by the House on March 30th.

Reports of Unions—Cracker Bakers request members and friends of organized labor to ask for the union label. White Rats Actors thank the Council for its good offices in settling satisfactorily differences with the Portola-Louvre cafe. Waiters report satisfactory progress in negotiations with employers for a shorter workday; no walkout contemplated. Jitney Bus Operators stated their matter will come up before the board of supervisors next Monday, and request unions to pass and send in resolutions to retain jitney service on Market street. Milkers have had three meetings with employers and report progress.

Report of Labor Section—Printed in the "Labor Clarion."

Executive Committee—Request of Lady Garment Workers for financial assistance to locked-out cloakmakers of New York, laid over pending investigation. Application of Grocery Clerks for assistance in their controversy with W. A. Grade & Son, 401 Capp street, reported amicably adjusted by committee. Application by Mu-

sicians No. 6 to declare Native Sons' bands unfair, considered at length; counter proposals by representatives of the order may possibly lead to common ground for adjustment, wherefore committee recommended that secretary be instructed to arrange a conference between the contending parties. Other matters pending before the committee laid over with consent of parties in interest. Report of committee concurred in.

Organizing Committee—Delegate John O. Walsh reported on visit to newly formed Central Labor Council of San Mateo.

Auditing committee reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—Electrical Workers No. 151, \$24; Boxmakers, \$4; Janitors, \$12; Bill Posters, \$4; Beer Bottlers, \$16; Waitresses, \$28; Butchers, \$16; Steam Fitters No. 509, \$8; Bartenders, \$40; Cooks, \$36; Moving Picture Operators, \$8; Laundry Wagon Drivers, \$16; Photo Engravers, \$16; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$12; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$20; Stationary Firemen, \$12; Printing Pressmen, \$12; Chauffeurs, \$12; Press Feeders, \$16; Cemetery Workers, \$8; Car Repairers, \$4; Retail Clerks No. 432, \$8; Label Section, \$9. Total receipts, \$341.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; Stenographer, \$27.50; Theo. Johnson, \$25; "Labor Clarion," \$30; Mattie M. Barkley, \$3; Label Section, \$10. Total expenses, \$135.50.

Adjourned at 9 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S. Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Labor's legislative program for the 42d session of the California Legislature:

- 1—A law regulating and limiting the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes.
- 2—The abolishment of private employment bureaus; i. e., all employment agencies operated for profit.
- 3—Amendments to Workmen's Compensation law: (a) To guarantee payment of compensation after same becomes due; (b) to give to the injured worker a voice in the selection of his doctor; (c) to reduce the waiting period to one week.

The State Federation of Labor will submit questions in writing to all candidates for the Legislature upon the above-named issues. All trade unionists in California can be helpful to the cause by making individual inquiries to candidates and thus convince them that organized labor's legislative demands have the unanimous backing of all workers.

Meeting of Executive Council.

San Francisco, July 9, 1916.—The meeting was called to order at 10 a. m. by Vice-President Bartley. Present—Vice-Presidents T. J. Vitaich, H. J. Young, E. H. Hart, Fred W. Heckman, Harry Bartley, D. J. Gorman, Alfred E. Steimer, Wm. J. McQuillan, and Secretary Paul Scharrenberg. Excused—Vice-Presidents Roy H. Loman, F. C. Marsh, Harry Ohlsen, A. J. Rogers, N. M. Palmer and James Giamb Bruno. Absent—President D. P. Haggerty and Vice-President Witten W. Harris.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved.

A communication was received from Thomas F. Tracy, secretary-treasurer, Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C. (April 17th), calling attention to the fact that R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co. of Chicago, Ill., publishers of "Encyclopedia Britannica" are unfair to the Allied Printing Trades Association, also that the firm of Sears, Roebuck Company are equally unfair. Noted and filed.

A communication was received from Samuel

Gompers, president, American Federation of Labor, Washington (April 26th), commending the State Federation's action in giving the Anti-Injunction bill first place in the legislative demands of labor. (May 2d) explaining in full the distinction between the duty of soldiers and the function of police and asking that we demand this distinction and thereby eliminate much of the controversy over disputed "strike duty" of militia. (May 11th) enclosing copy of "Legislative Achievements of the American Federation of Labor," and urging us to keep copy of same for study and reference and to persuade others to obtain copies for the same purpose.

The various requests for organizers were considered in detail and it was decided to transfer Organizer Dale to Bakersfield and Organizer Vitaich to Eureka just as soon as conditions warrant such steps; it being understood that the further disposition of the Federation's two organizers between this meeting and the next convention be left in the hands of the president and secretary.

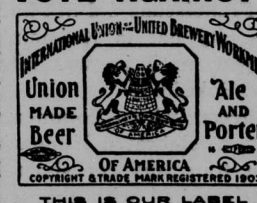
Secretary reported at length upon the strike in the California Shipbuilding Company's Yard at Long Beach; 332 men, constituting practically the entire force, walked out on May 1st. Less than 30 per cent of these men were organized and there was urgent need for finances from the very beginning. Through the efforts of the State Federation, \$465 have been collected at San

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**Largest Coast Outfitters for
MEN AND WOMEN**

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

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**DEMAND
PERSONAL LIBERTY**

IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU
WILL DRINK

Ask for this Label when
purchasing Beer, Ale
or Porter,

As a guarantee that it
is Union Made

**YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and
Make the World Better**

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS
UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

Francisco and Oakland and forwarded to the secretary of the Los Angeles Labor Council for the Long Beach Strike Fund. At this time the yard is still tied up, the men having remained away from the gates with a most commendable determination to secure some recognition before returning to work.

The strike of the longshoremen at all California ports and the strike of the Steamboatmen's Union was explained and discussed in detail. Secretary also reported upon the activities of Organizer Lundgren, who was for a time employed jointly by the Bay and River Steamboatmen's Union, and the State Federation of Labor has succeeded in organizing approximately 90 per cent of all the deckhands employed on the ferry systems of San Francisco Bay. Upon recommendation of the executive officers, the strike of the Bay and River Steamboatmen's Union was then indorsed by unanimous vote. Also the boycott against the Monticello Steamship Company, operating steamers between San Francisco and Vallejo.

Secretary reported that the usual one and one-third round trip rates had been secured for the coming convention and that other arrangements were being attended to. On motion, secretary was directed to issue the convention call as usual during the latter part of the current month.

Secretary reported progress in the effort to secure a pardon for Ford and Suhr. As directed by the previous meeting, an appeal was sent to the Central Labor Councils of the State of the Caplan-Schmidt defense fund and that the amount secured has been forwarded to the State Building Trades Council, which is the custodian of the defense fund. The legislative program for the ensuing session of the California Legislature as prepared by the Legislative Committee and indorsed at the previous session of the Executive Council will be forwarded to all candidates for the Senate and Assembly in accordance with the established custom just as soon as an official list of aspirants is available.

SUPPLIES COMMITTEE HELPFUL.

The interests of organized wage earners of San Francisco are being safe-guarded by Supervisor Andrew J. Gallagher and his colleagues on the finance committee, Supervisors Power and Nolan.

This fact was made apparent in the action of the finance committee of the Board of Supervisors in adopting a rule to this effect: That where a local union secures an increase in wages, the members of that organization who are employed by the city of San Francisco will at once be granted an equal increase in wages.

The finance committee of the Board of Supervisors has so advised the Department of Public Works and has authorized the payment of an increased wage to boilermakers employed by the city of San Francisco, the boilermakers' union having quite recently negotiated a new working agreement which calls for an increased wage.

The finance committee of the Board of Supervisors has also advised the Department of Public Works that its ruling on the payment of an increased wage will apply to all employees of the city whose unions secure an increase in wages from private employers, and that the finance committee will find the money to pay such wage increases that are not included in the budget.

The supplies committee of the Board of Supervisors, of which Supervisor Andrew J. Gallagher is chairman, in the matter of letting contracts for supplies for the city during the coming fiscal year, has also carefully looked after the interests of the organized wage earners.

When it was found that the bids for supplies were higher than those submitted a year ago, and upon investigation it was proved that the higher bid was due to an increased wage paid to employees, due allowance was made by the supplies committee.

It is also known that the supplies committee, where all other things were equal, in letting contracts for supplies, has given preference to firms employing union help and paying a living wage to their employees.

This action, it is known, has resulted in a number of firms, bidding on supplies, unionizing their plants.—"Bulletin."

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum bill for next week speaks most eloquently for itself and will be decidedly one of the best ever presented in vaudeville. Alexander Carr, without doubt one of the best of American character actors whose immense success as Mawrus Perlmutter in the dramatization of Montague Glass' story "Potash and Perlmutter" is now part of stage history, will, with a clever company, appear in a dramatic comedy written by himself in collaboration with Edgar Allan Woolf called "An April Shower." It is an appealing little sketch and affords Mr. Carr in the role of Jacob Goodman, a gentle, sacrificing Jew, an opportunity to cull fresh laurels and to present a picture of Jewish life in which each member of the family strives to make every sacrifice for the happiness of the others. G. Aldo Randegger, the leading Italian pianist, who has made several successful concert tours in the East and whose fame is international, is now playing a brief engagement in vaudeville and is meeting with enthusiastic recognition. Randegger's repertoire is of an international character and includes the Franz Liszt's compositions, "St. Francis Walking Upon the Waves" and "Mazeppa." Two musicians hardly more than boy and girl—Jim and Betty Morgan—who have met with great success, will be heard in songs of their own composition. They possess youth, magnetism, appearance and ability. Martinetti and Sylvester pantomimists and comedians, best known as "The Boys With the Chairs," will provide a novelty in acrobatics. Moon and Morris, in their exceptionally clever dancing act, and Leipzig, the marvelous card manipulator, are among the attractions. It will be the last week of the delightful singing comedienne, Nan Halperin, who will present a new repertoire of songs by William B. Friedlander. In compliance with a very generally expressed wish and because of the tremendous sensation they have caused it has been determined to retain those famous Russian dancing stars, Theodore Kosloff, Vlasta Maslova and the Imperial Russian Ballet for another week, which will most positively be their last.

STRIKE; FINE THEMSELVES.

At Roslyn, Wash., union miners employed by the Northwestern Improvement Company suspended work in violation of their agreement. The men demanded the discharge of a mine foreman who was discovered placing rocks in the car of a miner in order to have an excuse to discharge him.

The mine management agreed that the foreman was guilty and discharged him. The victimized miner was reinstated with full pay for lost time.

The company then demanded that the miners be penalized for violating their agreement. The workers agreed that the company's position was correct and they voted to fine themselves \$1 each, the money to be turned over to the committee in charge of the statewide first-aid-to-the-injured meet, to be used by them for the purpose of securing prizes and defraying other expenses of this educational movement. This was satisfactory to the company and the men returned to work.

When the object is to raise the permanent condition of a people, small means do not merely produce small effects; they produce no effect at all.—John Stuart Mill.

Industrial Accident Commission

UNDERWOOD BUILDING

525 MARKET STREET

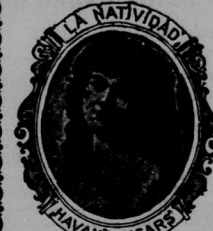
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Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial
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Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

MISSION BRANCH—S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH—S. W. Corner Clement Street and Seventh Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH—S. W. Corner Haight and Belvedere Streets.

JUNE 30TH, 1916.

Assets	\$ 63,811,228.81
Deposits	60,727,194.92
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,084,033.89
Employees' Pension Fund	222,725.43
Number of Depositors	68,062

Our reputation is not only back of but is in every bottle of

OLD GILT EDGE
WHISKEY

Rye

Bourbon

MONTH



SEE that the BAR-TENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple
Sixteenth and Capp Streets.
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Park 7797



July, 1916

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
- **Intertype Machines.
- †Monotype Machines.
- ‡Simplex Machines.

(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance	1672	Haight
(48)	Baldwin & McKay	166	Valencia
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124	Mission
(82)	Baummann Printing Co.	120	Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips	515	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press	140	Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie	713	Mission
(69)	Brower & Co., Marcus	346	Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N.	880	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin	739	Market
(220)	Calendar Press	942	Market
(176)	*California Press	340	Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.	708	Montgomery
(87)	Chase & Rae	1185	Church
(39)	Collins, C. J.	3358	Twenty-second
(42)	Cottle Printing Co.	3262	Twenty-second
(179)	*Donaldson Publishing Co.	568	Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Company	59	McAllister
(46)	Eastman & Co.	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.	3459	Eighteenth
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.	440	Sansome
(146)	Excelsior Press	238	Eighth
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.	777	Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.	509	Sansome
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.	268	Market
(75)	Gille Co.	2257	Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.	42	Second
(140)	Goodwin Printing Co.	1757	Mission
(190)	Griffith, E. B.	545	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.	3	Hardie Place
(27)	Hall-Kohnke Co.	20	Silver
(127)	*Halle, R. H.	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.	47-49	Jessie
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.	259	Natoma
(60)	*Hinton, W. M.	641	Stevenson
(216)	Hughes Press	2040	Polk
(150)	*International Printing Co.	330	Jackson
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.	1203	Fillmore
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540	California
(45)	Liss, H. C.	2305	Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. T.	3388	Nineteenth
(23)	*Majestic Press	315	Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.	77	Fourth
(37)	Marshall, J. C.	48	Third
(67)	Marlow Printing Co.	975	Market
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.	215	Liedesdorff
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman	362	Clay
(206)	*Moir Printing Company	509	Sansome
(24)	Morris & Sheridan Co.	343	Front
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445	Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.	806	Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.	218	Ellis
(55)	McNeil Bros.	928	Fillmore
(91)	McNicol, John R.	215	Liedesdorff
(117)	Mullany & Co., George	2107	Howard
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.	509	Sansome
(43)	Nevin, C. W.	154	Fifth
(104)	Owl Printing Co.	565	Commercial
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery	2484	Sacramento
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.	753	Market
(52)	*Peterson, N. C.	1886	Mission
(143)	Progress Printing Co.	228	Sixth
(64)	Richmond Banner, The	320	Sixth Ave.
(32)	*Richmond Record, The	5716	Geary
(61)	*Rincon Pub. Co.	643	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission	
(66)	Roycroft Press	461	Bush
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.	443	Pine
(145)	†S. F. Newspaper Union	818	Mission
(152)	South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco	
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.	136	Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The	147-151	Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.	324	Clay
(83)	Samuel, Wm.	16	Larkin
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212	Turk
(63)	*Telegraph Press	69	Turk
(187)	*Town Talk Press	88	First
(31)	Tuley & St. John	363	Clay
(177)	United Presbyterian Press	1074	Guerrero
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie	
(35)	Wale Printing Co.	883	Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.	30	Sharon
(36)	West End Press	2385	California
(106)	Wilcox & Co.	320	First
(41)	*Williams Printing Co.	348A	Sansome
(54)	Widup, Ernest F.	1133	Mission
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.	774	Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.	64	Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.	215	Liedesdorff
(222)	Doyle, Edward J.	340	Sansome
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company	560	Mission
(231)	Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.	509	Sansome
(225)	Hogan & Stumm	343	Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540	California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.	77	Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.	440	Sansome
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.	751	Market
(223)	Rotermundt, Hugo L.	45	Ecker
(200)	Slater, John A.	147-151	Minna
(132)	Thumblor & Rutherford	117	Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co. 580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

(232) Torbet, P. 1114 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(229) Halpin Lithograph Co. 440 Sansome
(230) Acme Lithograph Co. S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc. 509-515 Howard
(26) Roesch Co., Louis. Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency. 880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance. 1672 Haight
(139) *Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian. 340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin. 767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat. Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The. New Montg'y and Jessie
(40) *Chronicle. Chronicle Building
(123) *L'Italia Daily News. 118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal. 59 Clay
(25) *Daily News. 340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce. Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion. Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo. 641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The. 643 Stevenson
(144) Organized Labor. 1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant. 423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The. 643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The. 5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The. 1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room. 348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F. 330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room. 509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm. 16 Larkin

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co. 573 Mission
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co. 53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co. 563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver. 311 Battery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co. 118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co. 709 Mission
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving. 343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co. 76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(210) Martin, W. W. 317 Front

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co. 32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co. 919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co. 826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co. 327 E. Weber St., Stockton

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness, 1059 Market.
Latin Hall, corner of Stockton and Green.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
Western Pipe and Steel Company.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

John J. Cronin after twenty-two months at the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs, is back home and looks as husky as a wood-chopper. He has only words of praise for the institution and its management. Cronin expects to take a position in connection with the construction of the Hetch Hetchy water system, which will enable him to have employment in the open air.

A letter from Chas. E. Boyer, received shortly after his arrival at Colorado Springs, contains the information that he is greatly improved in health and was never more contented in his life than in his present surroundings. He is located in the open air pavilion, alongside of Wm. Walsh, who is also greatly improved in health.

E. L. Parkins of the "Examiner" chapel is enjoying an extensive vacation in Lake county. Marcus Laub of the same chapel is at Guerneville.

Hugo Langpaap, foreman of the Richmond "Banner," has returned from an auto trip of three weeks' duration in California and Nevada.

Ed. Rising, formerly of this city, but for several years employed on the San Diego "Sun," is enjoying his vacation in a unique manner. He left San Diego June 27th and walked to San Francisco, reaching this city July 16th. The distance covered was 573 miles. His first day out, according to the diary he is keeping, he walked 37 miles. His best day was on July 15th, when he walked 47 miles. He is walking back to San Diego over an itinerary that covers 602 miles and stands to win a \$250 wager. He has four weeks in which to win the bet. He left San Francisco Tuesday morning of this week.

George E. Mitchell of the "Call" chapel has received the following interesting letter from "A. Beach, p. r. Chron.," well known to the members of No. 21: "Los Angeles, July 16. The article 'About Girls' which I wrote for the New York 'Evening Journal' of April 1, 1916, and for which I received \$10.00 from Arthur Brisbane in person, is reprinted in the 'Typographical Journal' for July. I would like about 1000 printers in San Francisco to know this, including all Printorial Potentates, sometimes called foremen. I am a compound proofreader and a compositor of a composite character. The mistakes of my life have been many, and I purpose to devote the rest of my career to making corrections. Adelbert Beach, in S.F. b4 le e.q. & conflag."

Wm. G. Smith, formerly of the "Call-Post" chapel, returned from a seven months' trip to the Eastern States last Friday. "Bill" is an inventive genius and has a surprise in store for lucky owners of automobiles.

Wm. Cowperthwaite of the "Call" proofroom returned from Vichy Springs this week and has been in a quandary for several days whether it is of advantage to spend a vacation in a mineral springs district or in dry territory.

A. F. Smith, well-known proprietor of the Guerneville "Times," has been seriously ill the past two weeks.

Ed. Guenley, first president of the Junior Typographical Union, who is married and settled down at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has extended a pressing invitation to the San Francisco delegates to visit him en route to Baltimore.

Henry L. Hubbell, a well-known printer, who for eight years has been wooing the fickle Goddess of Fortune in a gold mine near Coulterville,

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Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7.30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7.30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet Alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 84 East. R. H. Buck, Business Agent.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 4th Saturday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, at 1085 Market.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boller Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, 24th and Howard.
Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 687—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Room 10, Geary street barn.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 285, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 1530 Ellis.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall. J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 148 Steuart.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters 748 Pacific Building.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st Fridays.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, secretary; 1114 Mission.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horsehoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Housemiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Jitney Bus Operators, No. 399—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Progress Hall, Labor Temple. R. H. Buck, business agent, 56 Steuart.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet Second and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of P. Hall.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 P. M., 74 Folsom.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Potrero Hall, Eighteenth and Texas.
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 535 Market.
Undertakers—Meet or call at 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Web Pressmen—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—812-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Mariposa County, passed through here a few days since en route to Crescent City, where a fair inamorata awaits his coming. His many friends hope to be able to congratulate him when he returns, on having secured for a life partner one of the belles of Del Norte County.

H. E. Fontecilla, of the California Press, has returned from a very enjoyable five weeks' outing in Butte County. Harry said the fishing was first class; he had good luck and kept the table bounteously supplied. He is greatly improved in health, and certainly looks "fit."

"PUT JITNEYS BACK."

"The jitneys are here to stay. I predict that before many years street cars will be a matter of history. Motor-driven buses will entirely handle the city's traffic. This condition will finally prevail in every big city in the land."

So said Supervisor John O. Walsh in discussing the action of the board in passing to print the ordinance barring the jitneys from Market street from 10:30 a. m. to 4 p. m., and diverting them to Mission street.

"The jitneys will be back on Market street, and back to stay," continued Walsh. "You can't stop the march of progress, although you might halt it for a brief space of time."

"My dream is that the city will own its own bus system at a date not so far distant."

"The whole fight against the jitneys was initiated by the United Railroads," charged Walsh.

"I have it from first-hand information that a former manager of the traction company appeared before the Market Street Association and several other organizations, trying to interest them in a campaign against the buses. They were turned down by the Mission improvement organization. The Market Street Association took up the fight."

"But mark my words—neither the traction interests, the millionaires nor the Board of Supervisors can keep the jitney down. Watch it bob up."

ELECTRICAL WORKERS GAIN.

Secretary Ford of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers says that that organization has entered into more working agreements during the past three months, providing for better working conditions and wages, than within any consecutive six months during the past twelve years.

"We feel," he continues, "that the present wave of prosperity has awakened the workers of our calling to a realization that their industrial interests and welfare are better looked after and protected by affiliation with the International Brotherhood than by standing alone depending upon their own resources to defend their rights against antagonistic employers day in and day out in times of business prosperity or business depression, and a large percentage of them have joined us with the intention of sticking with us in the future."



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LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Two parades, held simultaneously in San Francisco and Oakland, opened the Musicians' Day festivities yesterday. Both processions were headed by bands of hundreds of musicians.

The San Francisco marchers formed in line at the Civic Center, marching to the ferry. From there they proceeded to Shellmound Park, and were joined by members from Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda. Mayor Rolph was the guest of honor.

At the park in the afternoon a concert was rendered by the combined municipal bands of San Francisco and Oakland, with the Panama-Pacific Exposition band.

The committee in charge was composed of Clarence H. King, chairman; George W. C. Kittler, secretary; George Pinto, A. S. Less, Sam Wallfisch, J. J. Atkins, George C. Ruge, W. Backstedt, G. A. Fabris, J. E. Lehmann, A. S. Morey, F. K. Moore, H. Del Monte.

The cooks and waiters have been offered a nine-hour day by the San Francisco Restaurant Men's Association. This offer has been rejected by the local Joint Executive Board of the culinary unions as being unfair in that the offer did not include any concessions to the cooks' helpers and the waitresses. A counter offer has been made to give equal consideration to the demands of all the unions involved in the catering industry.

The bay and rivermen are again on strike. The men declared they have been tricked in that they were led to understand that conferences would be held to adjust the wage conditions, while the employers have since declared that no such conferences are contemplated.

J. Comstock, delegate of the river union, said the men were dissatisfied with the agreement made with Koster because it provided virtually for open shop conditions. The latest news is that they have returned to work again.

At the last regular meeting of the Moving Picture Operators' Union, two new members were admitted. Twenty dollars was paid in sick benefits. All members are requested to attend the next regular meeting Thursday, July 27th. Tickets for the annual movies' ball, to be held Saturday, September 2nd, may now be had at the office.

San Francisco Firemen are launching a new campaign for the two platoon system. Petitions asking the Board of Supervisors to include a charter amendment giving them a twelve-hour workday on the November 7th election ballot have been put in circulation. The required number of names must be secured before August 12th.

In addition to his many daily conferences with employers in behalf of the affiliated unions seeking improved working conditions, Secretary O'Connell, in company with International Board Member of Bakers and Representatives Eva Ostino and McCall, visited Oakland this week in the interest of the Cracker Bakers, who have some grievances to adjust with an Oakland concern.

A peace meeting to counteract the preparedness propaganda and parade to be held in this city tomorrow was held in Dreamland Rink last Wednesday evening. The principal speakers were Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor; Daniel C. Murphy, president of the San Francisco Labor Council; Sarah Field, suffrage advocate, and Rabbi Nieto.

The Board of Education is preparing to ask for a school bond issue of \$7,000,000. The children in a good many districts are housed in shacks, and in some other places they are not enrolled at all because parents, knowing the overcrowded conditions, keep their youngsters at home.

A. FISHERMAN.

Frank H. Ainsworth of Federal Civil Service Employees says that fishing is a science, and one in which the unskilled has no chance at all.

As an illustration of the difference between the average fisherman and the expert, he calls attention to the fact that a short time ago he caught a bass which had three old hooks with short pieces of line attached to them in its mouth. This, he says, indicates that three incompetent fishermen had at different times caught the fish but were not expert enough to hold it. He is still exhibiting the head of the fish as a sample of his skill.

TUBERCULOSIS FIGHT.

Organization of all of the working men and women of the United States, including the systematic collection of funds from both employers and employees for local anti-tuberculosis campaigns, is proposed in a report issued recently by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, entitled "Working Men's Organizations in Local Anti-Tuberculosis Campaigns."

The report discusses various experiments that have been tried by working men in different parts of the United States to organize for effective service in the anti-tuberculosis campaign, and recommends a plan which would comprehend the following features, based upon the best in all the schemes studied:

(1) A simple organization representing employers and employees closely allied with the local anti-tuberculosis society of the community. The organization will provide for the establishment of a tuberculosis fund either on the basis of individual factories or groups of factories.

(2) A plan for collecting funds to be used for the relief of tuberculous workers and their families by free will offerings from employers and employees. Employers will be urged in all cases to duplicate the joint collections of employees. The collections will not be a tax or assessment, and will constitute a special tuberculosis fund in addition to those of regular benefit societies.

(3) A systematic campaign for medical examination of all workers at yearly or more frequent intervals.

(4) The appointment of special committees to give relief to fellow-workers and their families suffering from tuberculosis from the funds collected. Any worker in a community where a fund is started who develops tuberculosis will be cared for.

(5) Carrying on of educational and legislative work through organization.

(6) The collection of statistics about occupational mortality from tuberculosis.

Every anti-tuberculosis association in the United States will be urged to use this report as a basis for organizing the factories and shops in its community in the anti-tuberculosis campaign.

Query Answered

Query—Is it true that Gallagher-Marsh Business College is the only business college in California that has its shorthand text-books printed and bound under fair conditions and carry the label? If so, what are its rates and has it any branch outside of San Francisco?

Answer—Yes, such is the fact. Gallagher-Marsh shorthand books are made in union shops and carry the label. Gallagher-Marsh Business College is located in San Francisco at Van Ness avenue and Turk street. It has a branch in Oakland, corner Fourteenth and Clay streets. Its rates are only \$10 per month.